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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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2.

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In Poland, there are two distilleries for coal-tar processing:

a) Zaklady Koksochemiczne Haduki
b) Zaklady Koksochemiczne Zabrze

There was considerable modernization of these factories during the years 1949 and 1950.

3.

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The assumption implied by this question is similar to The Main Institute of Metallurgy is a research institute, not a production plant, and has nothing to do with the distribution of iron and steel.

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4.

The Polish Nitrogen Industry is administered by Centrany Zarzad Przemyslu Nieorganicnego. I do not know which plants are independent.

5.

I know of no significant trends in nitrogen research. Both continuous and batch nitration systems are used in explosives plants. The continuous nitration system used is the Biazzi process developed in Switzerland.

6.

Poland produces no catalysts for nitric acid production. Platinum-rhodium catalyst screens are used which are made up of approximately 90% platinum and 10% rhodium. The Poles buy the screens already manufactured either from the UK or from the USSR. to furnish screens of comparative quality, although British screens are somewhat finer and thinner. Often one Soviet and one British-made screen are combined to extend the life period of both.

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7.

I cannot say to what extent the ammonium nitrate fertilizer production is curtailed, it is being done. There is a shortage of fertilizers, consequently, the use of ammonium nitrate for fertilizer was curtailed to some extent to make more explosives. In 1951, it was extremely difficult to buy ammonium nitrate fertilizers, but some time prior to 1951, there was no marked shortage.

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8.

There has been a considerable amount of modernization at Moscice. There also have been several plans to construct new chlorine plants, but I know no details and to my knowledge they have not been constructed. I do not know the chlorine capacity of the plant at Moscice. Several types of cells are in use but I have no details.

9.

the Bierawa Plant in 1951 produced only industrial fats and oils, castor oils, etc, and the amount of production was very small. What products are now contemplated at this plant I do not know.

10. specific uses have been made of the large investments at the Krupski/Mlyn explosive factory during and since 1949? Can you estimate present capacity and/or production of such explosives as nitroglycerine and TNT at this plant? What proportion of present production is destined for military use? Where?

a unit for the production of industrial explosives was under construction. At that time, the plant employed a total of six hundred men. The bulk of the production consisted of industrial explosives based on ammonium nitrate. Dynamite was also produced. The capacity of the plant was 500 kilograms of nitroglycerine per hour. During 1949, this unit worked only

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two days per week (Monday and Tuesday) for about six hours per day. Thus, the entire production of nitroglycerine was about seven thousand kilograms per week. On the basis that nitroglycerine made up about 10 to 15% of the total production of the plant, one can calculate this entire production at 50 to 60 tons of finished explosives a week.

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11.

capacity or production of sulfuric acid or superphosphate, but the sulfuric acid unit was a very old type chamber unit and the raw material was iron sulphide or pyrites.

12.

The sulphur production which was from sulphur dioxide amounted to about 20 tons of sulphur per day. The sulfuric acid production amounted to 2,000 tons per month of 78% acid.

13.

14.

15.

Rotometers in Poland are 100% imported. In October 1951, there was a plan to organize a company to produce rotometers but appropriations were lacking to put through the plan successfully. A new rotometer was developed in Poland which had a straight glass tube instead of the tapered tube found in stock rotometers in the US. The point of the straight tube development was to facilitate mass production of rotometers in that the gland sizes and designs could be identical for each end of the tube. The accuracy of such a tube in liquid flow measurement is probably not that of US instruments but for many purposes its accuracy would be sufficient.

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